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The People's Press,

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BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Calendar for 1863.

MONTH	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

MONTH	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Aug							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Political.

REPORT

Of the Joint Select Committee appointed under a joint resolution to enquire into the causes why soldiers were paid in Confederate Treasury Notes instead of N. C. Treasury Notes.

The Joint Select Committee appointed to enquire into "the causes of the payment of Soldiers' Claims by disbursing officers and agents of this State in Confederate Treasury Notes instead of North Carolina Treasury Notes, which were authorized to be issued by the State Convention for the payment of such claims," beg leave to submit the following facts:

That by several Ordinances of the Convention the Public Treasurer was authorized to issue Treasury notes to the amount of about $6,000,000 for the purpose of paying drafts on the public Treasury; that by the Ordinance of Dec. 1st 1861, the Public Treasurer was authorized to issue Treasury notes fundable in six per cent. Bonds. A part of these notes were issued, but from the fact that the Bank of N. C. and its Branches refused to take these notes as currency, these notes became uncurrent, and to remedy this evil, the Convention passed Ordinance No. 35 of the date of February 26th 1862, which Ordinance ordained that all Treasury Notes of certain denominations that had been issued, and all to be issued, should be fundable in eight per cent Bonds, or six per cent. Certificates, convertible at the pleasure of the holder in eight per cent. bonds. The Committee find, that immediately after the passage of this Ordinance, North Carolina Treasury Notes commanded a premium, as they were convertible into eight per cent. Bonds. This will appear from the report of the Public Treasurer to the House of Commons dated 8th December 1862, in which report the Treasurer shows that, "Although Confederate Notes were nothing like so plentiful then as now," that he refused the bids from the Banks of the State, in response to his circular asking the Banks to reserve for him the Confederate notes (for the payment of the Confederate tax,) from the fact that he ascertained that N. Carolina 8 per cent. Bonds commanded a premium in Richmond. And it will appear from said report that through Messrs. Lancaster & Sons, Brokers of Richmond, the Treasurer sold about $1,400,000 of eight per cent. Bonds, which said sale commenced on the 14th of March 1862, and ended on the 17th of May 1862, the premium of the Bonds varying from 11 to 8 per cent., on which sales the Treasurer realized for the State near $40,000. The committee find that the Treasurer, for the purpose of meeting the demands on the Treasury, failed to issue the Treasury Notes provided for in the various Ordinances of the Convention, but as will appear from the evidence filed with this report, sold a large amount of eight per cent. Bonds privately at par. The sales commencing on March 10th 1862, when the Bonds of the same denominations were selling in Richmond, by authority of the Treasurer, for 11 per cent. premium, and ending in September 1862, when the Bonds were worth a premium of 10 to 12 per cent., as will appear from the statement of Lancaster & Co., filed with this report.

The Committee find that Jno. G. Williams & Co., Brokers, in Raleigh, and Messrs. Branch & Sons, Brokers, of Petersburg, Va., as will appear from the statement filed, purchased from the Treasurer, with Confederate Notes, at par, eight per cent. bonds to the amount of $787,948 worth a premium in Richmond, according to date of issue, of $43,202 84, and as Jno. G. Williams, in his testimony, admits he purchased about one million and a quarter, and as bonds in his name are only issued for some half million, he must have purchased in the names of other parties to the amount of half a million or more, about a thousand dollars in the transactions of the Treasurer and other disbursing agents with one firm in the city of Raleigh. The Committee, from the want of time and the difficulty in procuring evidence, have been unable to make out a statement as to the loss of the State in various other large transactions with Brokers and individuals, but by reference to the Treasurer's Report, of the 8th December 1862, it will be seen that James E. Hoyt, Jno. W. Cunningham and others, were very large dealers; it will also be seen that, of the amount of eight per cent. stocks issued, a very large amount went into the hands of Brokers, and a very small amount into the hands of persons having *bona fide* claims against the State.

Upon examining the Ordinance of the Convention, No. 35, the Committee is of the opinion that is was the intention of the Convention to make the Treasury Notes a currency, and that the authority to fund said notes in eight per cent. bonds, was for the purpose of giving the notes credit as a circulating medium; and had these notes been paid out as contemplated, to the soldiers or public creditors, they would have been diffused over the country as a circulation, and would have returned slowly for bonds, and so long as these notes circulated, the State would have saved 8 per cent. interest, and the soldiers would have received their State bounty, and other meritorious creditors would have received their dues in an appreciated and not, as they did, in a depreciated currency. Instead, however, of pursuing the obvious intention of the Ordinance, the Treasurer seems to have put the construction on the Ordinance, that, as he could not procure the notes on account of the fall of New Orleans, he had the right to sell the bonds to replenish the Treasury; for it is shown by his Report that he sold a large amount of bonds to pay the Confederate tax; and it is shown by the testimony of the Treasurer himself, and the testimony of others, that he gave in exchange at par for Confederate money a large amount of eight per cent. bonds, at the same time he was selling bonds of the *same value* in *Richmond* at a *handsome premium*. It is the opinion of the Committee that the Ordinance of the Convention did not authorize the sale of the 8 per cent. bonds, neither did the Ordinance authorize a loan at any interest; neither did the Ordinance authorize the issuing 8 per cent. bonds for any purpose, except in redemption of Treasury Notes. In the opinion of the Committee the exchange of 8 per cent. bonds at par for anything except Treasury Notes, was in reality a sale of the bonds, and that such sales were not authorized by law, and were injurious to the public, because interest accrued immediately at the rate of 8 per cent. against the State; which would not have been the case had the Treasurer issued the Treasury Notes. The Treasurer, however, exercised the power of sale, and if, according to this interpretation of the Ordinance, he had a right to sell, no good reason is seen why he should not sell at the current premium. By the statement of Lancaster & Co., of Richmond, hereunto appended, the current premium at which these bonds were selling in the principal stock markets of each month, from March to December, is stated, by which statement it will be seen that if the Treasurer had sold these bonds at the current premium, instead of at par, as he did sell, he would have saved the State the sum of $822,207.

From the evidence of Major A. M. Lewis, paymaster, it will be seen that the Treasury Notes that came into his hands were not circulated as intended among the soldiers, but found their way immediately into the hands of Brokers and speculators, and the State was immediately subjected to 8 per cent. interest by the funding of these notes; the notes were returned to Major A. M. Lewis, and by him returned to the Brokers, and by them again funded, and the State again immediately subjected to 8 per cent. interest, and the soldiers paid in Confederate Treasury Notes, instead of N. C. Treasury Notes, as provided for in the various ordinances of the Convention.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. McADEN, Chairman.
C. B. SANDERS,
F. J. WARREN,
J. B. CARPENTER,
DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
L. HENDERSON.

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned not concurring in some of the facts stated, nor in the conclusions arrived at by a majority of the committee as presented in their report, submits the following minority report:

The time allowed him to make this report is too short to permit him to recite fully the provisions of the several ordinances of the Convention, for issuing treasury notes, &c. But this can hardly be necessary as the provisions are fully set forth in the opinions of legal gentlemen filed with and made part of the majority report. As to the sale of bonds to pay the Confederate tax in the City of Richmond by Lancaster & Son, the undersigned does not understand that any complaint is made from any quarter; nor does he believe that any other arrangement could have been made by Mr. Courts to raise the amount necessary to pay the tax.

He will barely add that the provisions of the ordinance for that purpose, which gave the Treasurer power to use the Treasury Notes "in such manner as may be necessary to the payment of said Confederate tax," fully authorized him to make the arrangement which he did make with Lancaster & Son, and which is fully set forth and explained in his response to the resolution of this House.

By the three other ordinances referred to in the report of the majority, the Public Treasurer was authorized to issue an amount of Treasury Notes and Bonds, not exceeding in the aggregate six and one-half million of dollars. In an exhibit filed with the said report is set forth a list of bonds issued from some time in March, 1862, up to the 20th December last, which, by addition, appears to be $4,129,500. And this statement, the undersigned believes is intended to include, and does include, the whole amount of 8 per cent. Bonds issued during that time by Mr. Courts. This statement also shows at what rate or premium such Bonds were selling in the Richmond market in the several months of their issue, and a calculation, by which it appears that, had Mr. Courts sold the Bonds in that market, as issued, the sum of $822,207 would have been realized to the State by way of premiums on such sales. And then the statement assumes that amount to have been lost by the State, for the reason that, the Bonds were sold in the City of Richmond at par. An examination of the testimony, filed with the report, will show that this statement is very far from correct.

Let it be remembered that the ordinance regulating the whole of the issues, was that of the 26th February 1862, entitled "an ordinance to provide for funding the Treasury Notes of this State and for other purposes;" and by which any holder of Treasury Notes had a right, at any time, to fund them and to demand Bonds for the same of the Treasurer. That a large amount was so funded appears from the evidence, and in fact it is made a charge in the report against Mr. Lewis, the paymaster of our troops, that he exchanged a large amount of these fundable notes for Confederate notes, thereby enabling the holders to fund them in 8 per cent. Bonds; and the undersigned is moreover informed and believes that large amounts in the hands of persons, otherwise obtained, were in like manner funded.

The undersigned, therefore, was greatly surprised at this statement, after he came to examine the testimony, and when he saw that no deduction was made on account of bonds issued for Treasury Notes, and as to which the Treasurer had no sort of discretion, but was bound by the Ordinance to fund them, come from what quarter they might. What amount of Bonds was thus funded the undersigned has not at this time the means of stating. He was alike surprised to find that the Report, after censuring the late Treasurer for not selling these Bonds in the markets and thereby incurring what is called a heavy loss to the State, (but should have been termed an available profit on the Bonds,) fully concedes the fact that in the opinion of the signers, sustained as it is by the opinions of gentlemen learned in the law, he had no power under the Ordinances to make such sales. How then can it be insisted with any justice and propriety, that a public officer is censurable for not doing what the law did not authorize him to do; or that the State has sustained a heavy loss by such dereliction of duty? Had it been insisted only, as it is in one part of the Report, that the Treasurer was only authorized to issue Bonds for Treasury Notes, and that the issuing of them for other currency was putting the State to the payment of some interest, which she would not, perhaps, have so incurred, owing to the fact that these Treasury Notes would have entered into general circulation, the undersigned could well have appreciated such a position and is ready to admit that, at first blush, it is not without plausibility. Certainly the offence of the Treasurer, if any, has no greater extent than this, and the loss, if any, to the State, was that loss of interest and no more.

But let us examine this matter, however, & see whether there was any reason for the course pursued. The report assumes that these Treasury Notes were mainly intended for a circulating medium, and that they were made fundable in order to give them greater credit, and thereby a greater circulation. In the opinion of the undersigned, this is a total mistake as to the intention and meaning of the Ordinance. The title of the Ordinance, as in every law, is the key to unlock its meaning. This Ordinance is entitled, "An Ordinance to fund the Treasury Notes of the State, and for other purposes." These other purposes, on examination of the Ordinance will fully show, do not confine with the [illegible] and real purpose, as expressed in the title. Had the intention been as stated in the majority report, these notes would not have been made fundable at all, or if at all, at some distant day. This is further evidenced from the fact, that the small notes dreaded to be issued and used as currency, were not allowed to be funded at any time. Hence the difference.

And the same remark applies also to the notes directed to be issued to raise money to pay the Confederate tax. They were to be used for no other purpose, nor allowed to pay any other debt; but were to be cancelled when returned to the Treasury. Nor is the view of the majority, that the notes would have remained in circulation, at all compatible with the fact, that soon after the commencement of the issue of 8 per cent. Bonds, they rose to a premium in the market. Such being the fact, no one at all conversant with such matters could know that these notes, by a fixed and [illegible] daily after their issue, return upon the Treasury and be funded. And that such was the case with the issues made, abundantly appears from the evidence filed. So that the interest that the State would have saved, had the law been complied with in the very letter, as insisted by the Committee, would have been comparatively small and trifling. But could it have been carried out literally under the circumstances? and was there no reason for pursuing the course which was pursued by Mr. Courts? His own response to the Legislature, the evidence of Mr Lewis, and the statements of the report itself based thereon, all go to show to the delay in procuring the necessary plates, owing to the fall of New Orleans, and that necessarily incident to the issuing of the notes after the blanks were obtained, rendered it next to impossible to get the notes out as rapidly as the wants of the Treasury demanded. Our soldiers had to be paid, and large expenditures had to be made for their clothing and subsistence, beside other State expenses; and funds had to be provided for all these purposes. It is vain to say that a depreciated currency was issued instead of a better one.

Mr. Lewis's evidence shows that, to our troops in Virginia, Confederate Notes were more available than Treasury Notes. The former would circulate there, the latter would not, or not so well. And besides those Notes were not under the ban of a depreciated currency, as the majority seem to suppose; for in point of fact, by Section 2, Ordinance 35, all public dues to the State were payable in Confederate Notes, alike with Treasury Notes, Bank Notes and gold and silver. And of course it was intended, that such notes should be paid out by the Treasurer in like manner. The truth is that by the said Ordinance it was the intention not to add to the volume of paper money in circulation, the evils of which were known to be great, but to raise money for the State at certain rates specified in the Ordinance, the debt to be funded and paid at some distant day, after the end of the war. And the undersigned can therefore see no objection to the course pursued by the Treasurer in raising the amount, at the rate fixed by the Ordinances. It was at least but raising the amount and funding the debt at the rate of interest fixed by the Convention. It may be called a loan or sale or whatever else one may choose to designate it, but this does not change its true character, whatever name may have been given to the transaction by the Treasurer, the Committee or others. It may have been that a different policy, and a sale of the Bonds in market, would have been the better policy, and would have saved the State, not a loss, as it is put by the Report, but a premium, and thereby a gain. But, in the opinion of the undersigned, nothing can be more unjust than to censure a public officer for not adopting a course unwarranted by law, as admitted by the majority, when the fault, if any, rested not with him but with the framers of the law. The undersigned has already explained the provisions of the Ordinance assuming the Confederate tax and the reasons for the action of the Treasurer in relation to that matter.

A few words as to the exchanges made by paymaster Lewis, of Treasury Notes for Confederate Notes, and the undersigned will close this report. The evidence of Mr. Lewis fully explains these transactions, and furnishes the reasons which induced him to make the exchanges. He says they were principally as follows:

1st. "To keep the Treasury replenished by having the bills exchanged by me funded under an Ordinance of the Convention for that purpose. 2d. It gave, in my opinion, a better circulating currency to pay with, as Confederate bills passed everywhere and State issues were doubtful in some places where our soldiers were situated." And again, he says: "In conclusion, I will add, that the exchanges referred to were made by me at an amount of trouble and risk to myself, which would not have been assumed but for the public good, as stated in answer to question 7th. At this time there was great danger of the Treasury becoming exhausted and the payments to the soldiers thereby having to stop."

These facts seem to the undersigned fully to exonerate Mr. Lewis as well as Mr. Courts from any censure attempted to be cast upon them, or either of them, on account of this transaction. These notes were not only fundable, but when so funded were, by the provisions of the Ordinance No. 35, re-issuable from time to time. The wants of the Treasury, it is also shown, were pressing and urgent, and but for the course pursued must have stopped payment, as Treasury Notes in sufficient quantities could not have been issued to pay promptly our soldiers, and most other heavy expenditures which had to be made for the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. FOY.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

THE LATE TREASURER COURTS.

We have received a copy of the majority and Minority Reports of the Committee appointed by the Legislature to inquire why the soldiers were not paid in Treasury Notes, as directed by the Convention, but were paid in Confederate Notes. It forms a pamphlet of 31 pages. We publish these Reports in full on the preceding page. Accompanying them are legal opinions of B. F. Moore and Thomas Bragg, in defence of the Treasurer and addressed to him, and the testimony of Mr. Courts himself and of several [illegible] and other witnesses.

The evidence appears to us to sustain all the positions of the Majority Report. Mr. Courts admits that he received ordinary currency, (that is, Confederate Notes) for sales of 8 per cent. bonds at par; that he borrowed ordinary currency from banks, &c., for 8 per cent. bonds at par; that he could have gotten a premium for the bonds if he had thought he had authority to sell. (In his annual Report he admitted that he did sell $1,400,000, and realized a premium on them of over $40,000.) Out of his testimony it appears that he had a right to sell that amount but no right to sell the remainder. If that be so, and as to it we are not sufficiently informed to express an opinion, it is apparent that Mr. Courts had only to inform the Convention that the State was losing, and that [illegible] were making, hundreds of thousands of dollars for want of that power, and it would have been granted to him instanter. Without imputing to Mr. Courts the slightest want of personal integrity, or the slightest participation in these enormous gains of the brokers—for we have no idea of such criminality—we must say that in our opinion there was a wonderful dereliction of duty in not applying for authority to realize for the State this large amount of $822,207, which went into the pockets of the brokers.

The testimony of Maj. Lewis, the Paymaster, shows that he was in the habit, "with the knowledge and by the express request of" Mr. Courts, of receiving Confederate notes and giving orders therefor for 8 per cent. bonds at par. One broker in Raleigh testifies that he got three quarters of a million of bonds at par by such exchange, and Mr. Lewis himself names 7 other persons or banks with whom he made similar exchanges. It is not pretended that either Mr. Courts or Mr. Lewis made any money by their operations, but it is apparent that Maj. Lewis received from these brokers funds that were worth less than the State securities he exchanged for them, and that thereby the State was a great loser, and the creditors of the State, including the soldiers, were paid in funds less valuable than the Convention intended, and less valuable than the brokers received.

Just here it is proper to remark that Mr. Courts alleges that he had no authority, under the ordinance of the Convention, to sell the bonds. To which the committee make the conclusive reply, that he had no authority to issue 8 per cent. bonds for any purpose except in redemption of Treasury notes. It cannot be pretended that many of these transactions of Maj Lewis had any connection with the redemption of Treasury notes. Treasury notes were not used or heard of in many cases, but the bonds were issued in exchange for Confederate notes. If the ordinance could thus be disregarded to the disadvantage of the soldiers and other State creditors, and to the advantage of brokers, why not also to the profit of the State?

The legal opinion of Mr. Moore may possibly be applicable to the case, but we confess that we are not Lawyers enough to see it, and that the only conclusion we can arrive at from a careful reading of it, is, that it is only meant to "muddy the waters," to draw off attention from the real points. He says one thing however that nobody will gainsay, viz: that "it was right to receive the premium" of $10,000 on the $1,400,000 of bonds sold in Richmond, but he fails to say whether it would have been right or wrong to receive the $322,207 of premium which might have been realized by the sale of the remainder of the bonds.

Mr. Bragg also devotes a large portion of his opinion to the defence of the transaction which resulted in securing the $40,000 of premium—wisely concluding that he could not be wrong in defending that which no one called in question. But he goes further than his associate and far more able Counsel, and contends that the Convention gave Mr. Courts no power to sell the bonds. That point, we think, has been sufficiently met.

As to the Minority Report of Mr. Foy, we think that decidedly more plausible than the opinion of either of his counsel; yet it fails to remove the impressions produced by the testimony.

Mr. Foy makes one very remarkable mistake. The Majority Report enumerates 8 per cent bonds to the amount of $4,129,500, issued and disposed of at par by Mr. Courts between March 1862 and Dec. 1862. Of this Mr. Foy says,—

"This statement the undersigned believes is intended to include, and does include, the whole amount of 8 per cent bonds issued during that time by Mr. Courts."

Now Mr. Foy had only to turn to the Documents printed with the Governor's Annual Message (Exhibit A.) to see that Mr. Courts himself showed directly the reverse of this to be the fact. Mr. Courts there shows that between March and September he issued $3,096,500 eight per cent bonds (besides those which he sold for $40,000 premium;) and it is not denied that between September and December he issued further bonds to the amount of $1,033,052. These sums make up $4,129,552 disposed of at par, *exclusive* of those sold at a premium. It is really surprising that Mr. Courts and his Attorneys should have allowed Mr. Foy to print such a glaring error as this.

The conclusion to which dispassionate men will probably come from reading this Report, is, not that Mr. Courts has been guilty of anything approaching corruption—no such suspicion attaches to him—but that if he had possessed the half of that financial skill and ability which have been claimed for him, he would have taken care that the State should realize the $322,207 of premium on the bonds, all of which went instead into the pockets of the brokers.

A FACTORY BURNT.—The Yadkin Factory, near Gold Hill, we regret to learn, was destroyed by fire, together with all the machinery and stock on hand, on the night of the 27th February. Loss very heavy. Owned by Messrs. Holmes & Co. Fire accidental.

The bakers of Charleston have raised the price of bread to twenty five cents for a half pound loaf. Flour is selling there at sixty-five dollars per barrel. An abomination in the eyes of God.

The Radicals on the War.

Mr. Cowdy, of Kansas, one of the best men we, as well as most of the wise statesmen of the Republican members of Congress, recently made a strong speech which is said to have had the approval of Governor Andrew, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley and other leading Abolitionists, who held a caucus in Washington just before it was delivered. It is interesting and important as an exposition of the policy of the radicals in the war.

RE UNION.

I am not in favour of restoring the constitutional relations of slaveholders to the Union, nor of the war to that end. On the contrary, I am utterly and forever opposed to both. I am in favour of the Union as it exists to day. I am in favour of recognizing the loyal States as the American nation, based as they are on the principle of freedom for all, without distinction of race, color or condition. I believe it to be the manifest destiny of the American nation to ultimately control the American continent on this principle. I conceive, that therefore, the true object of this war is to revolutionize the national Government by resolving the North into the nation and the South into a distinct public body, leaving us in a position to pursue the latter as a separate State. I believe that the direction of war to any other end is a perversion of it, calculated to subvert the very object it was designed to effect. I have never allowed myself to indulge in that superstitious idolatry of the Union so prevalent among the simple but honest people, nor that political cant about the Union, so prevalent among dishonest ones. I have simply regarded it as a form of government to be valued in proportion to its merits as an instrument of national prosperity and honor.

THE SOUTH INDIFFERENT.

The war which has come in between the North and the South for the past two years has made a revolution. It has substituted in the South another Government for that of the Union. This is the fact and the fact in such a matter is the important thing. It settles the law. No technically is a question of this kind can stand. The war has utterly dissolved the connection between the North and South, and rendered them separate and independent powers in the world. This is the necessary legal effect of civil war anywhere. It makes the belligerent parties independent for the time being, and, unless the one succumbs to the other, they continue independent of each other forever. The principle is laid down by Vattel as follows: When a nation becomes divided into two parties, absolutely independent, and no longer acknowledging a common superior, the State is dissolved, and the war between the two parties stands upon the same ground, in every respect, as a public war between two different nations.—Book III, chapter 17, page 428. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that so learned and profound a jurist as the honorable member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) should express the same opinion.

* * * * * * * *

THE DEMOCRACY—THE WAR AND THE UNION.

The Democrats will not, of course, listen to separation for a moment. Such a suggestion, in their eyes, is a proposition to dissolve the Union—for which one ought to be hanged. They expect the requisition whether the Union shall be restored by force or by compromise to be submitted to the people in the next election; and upon that to carry the country. Their plan is to oppose the Administration simply on its anti-slavery policy. They put in issue the Confiscation Act, the Missouri Emancipation Act, the President's Proclamation of Emancipation. These measures they pronounce unconstitutional, deny the validity and everything done, or to be done, in pursuance of them. In addition to this, they attack the administration on account of its suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, false imprisonment, corruption, imbecility, &c., and a thousand other incidents. But on the war and the integrity of the Union, they are like adamant itself.—They claim to favor the war for the sake of the Union but to be for compromise rather than war. They say very truthfully that the Republicans have tried force for two years, and exhausted the country, and upon this claim the adoption of their method as all that is left to be done. This is the manner in which the politicians of the country propose to terminate this great conflict.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY OF THE NORTH.

An alliance seems recently to have been effected to this end between certain elements heretofore hostile. The border State politicians are the remnant of the old Whig and Knownothing party, who, all their lives, cherished an intense hatred of the Democracy. They now unite with that party to effect this object. The republicans of the Albany school fought the Van Buren regency and finally broke it down through the agency of free soil, are also hand in glove with their old opponents. Thus the army of the Democracy takes the field for the next great political battle, supported on the left by the followers of Clay and Crittenden, and on the right by the special friends of Wm. H. Seward. Such a host may well feel confident. It is a combination for victory. The elements have been well shaped. Not in vain have the border State politicians thronged the hall of the Presidential mansion. Not in vain has the discreet Secretary of State incurred the repudiation of having become imbecile. Not in vain has the whole administration suffered the odium of dealing with the rifle for lack of a policy. They could well afford to dispense with the applause of the radicals, while they silently directed that under current which was to refer the gigantic questions, with which they would not grapple, to the decision of another Presidential election. The counter-revolution will triumph.

The chief element in the accomplishment of this reactionary movement is the war which the administration is conducting for the restoration of the Union. The war is indeed the trump card of the Democracy; not war for conquest, but Mr. Lincoln's war for the restoration of the Union. They have no fear it will serve the end of Abolition. It has passed that stage. Its results are now in their keeping. All they wish is its prosecution. In the first place, it tests the nation pledged to the principle that the Union is unbroken, and the Constitution open to amendment through Southern

votes. In the next place, the responsibility of it, being the Republicans, it [illegible] sadly in the elections. And in the third place it is to wear away and depress the slaveholders and dispose them in favor of conciliation. The war, in whatever aspect it may be presented is an admirable instrument for this. If it should happen to meet with unexpected success, and defeat the rebellion, the slaveholders will be brought back just in time to join them in the election. If it should lag and accomplish no results, as now seems likely, this will inevitably insure them a triumph in the popular vote. Their theory is—and it is a sound one—the two forces, Abolition and Secession, now in deadly conflict, have only to be permitted to continue the fight long enough to wear each other out, and cause the political waters to subside to their former level.

THE ARMY CONSERVATIVE.

Nevertheless, without reference to the result of the war, I consider the chances of the Conservatives, in the election, far superior to that of the Administration. Great reliance is placed by the latter on the vote of the soldiers; but, in my opinion, this is delusive. The soldiers will be affected in like manner with the rest of the people, and moreover, will be tired of military service, and anxious to return home. They will be dissatisfied from a thousand causes and desire change. The sufferings and indignation yet to be engendered by the unlimited issue of an irredeemable paper currency, will of itself overwhelm the Administration party, and sink it deeper than plummet ever sounded. But the Democrats, in my judgment, safely calculated that they can take issue on any of the hundred necessary incidents of the war, and defeat their opponents by a large majority.

THE PROCLAMATION A FAILURE.

Many suppose that the effect of the Proclamation of Emancipation will so thoroughly, speedily and completely annihilate and extirpate slavery, that the slaveholders will have no longer a motive to act together. This is an egregious mistake. The Proclamation will have no such effect. It cannot have any such effect. Its constitutionality is denied. It is still unexecuted, and its validity undetermined The whole subject is yet open to debate, and final settlement. The Judiciary Department is to render its decision upon it; and, in the meantime, it is to be the controlling issue in a popular election for President.—This state of things will undoubtedly inspire the slaveholders with a more resolute purpose than ever. Their effort will not as heretofore, be to prevent the Abolitionists from freeing the slaves, as a distant and speculative proposition, but to rescue him from the grasp of the enemy already actually laid upon him. It will redouble their will and bring out every inert energy.

WHAT SHOULD BE THE POLICY OF THE NORTH SUMNER SHOULD DIRECT IT.

The Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Sumner,) who has lately been re-elected to serve another term of six years in the body he has so long adorned, should, in this crisis, point us to the proper action. His purely Northern character, his great abilities, his lofty aspirations, his sacrifices for freedom, the entire confidence of his State, so spontaneously bestowed upon him, and that State the noblest in America—all single him out as one authorized and required to speak with a decisive voice on this great occasion. There are also in the House, gentlemen whose words on this momentous theme, the country will listen to with intense interest. The honorable member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Thad. Stevens,) one of the truly great men of America—full of learning and wisdom—tried by long years of arduous service in this cause, who has never faltered, and is now re elected in his district by overwhelming numbers, stands foremost among those of whom the nation will expect deliverance from the dangers which encompass it. Let these, and such as these, speak and tell the country what to do in this hour of peril. Nevertheless, I cannot refrain from expressing my individual opinion that the true policy of the North is to terminate this war at once. The longer it continues, the worse our situation becomes.—Let the two Houses of Congress adopt the following resolutions:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That the Executive be, and he is hereby requested to issue a general order to all commanders of forces to the several military departments of the United States, to discontinue offensive operations against the enemy, and to act for the future entirely on the defensive.

"Resolved, That the Executive be, and he is further requested to enter into negotiations with the authorities of the Confederate States with reference to a cessation of hostilities, based on the following propositions: 1st. Recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. 2d. A uniform system of duties upon imports. 3d. Free trade between the two States. 4th. Free navigation of the Mississippi river. 5th. Mutual adoption of the Monroe doctrine.

THE HOMOGENEOUS INTERESTS OF THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH—CAN THEY LIVE TOGETHER?

I entirely disagree with those who assert that it is impossible that the North and South could live peaceably side by side, because there are no natural boundaries between the two, such as the Rocky Mountains or the Atlantic Ocean. This is a bugbear with which we impose upon ourselves. The people of the North and South can never become foreign nations to each other in the sense in which the French and English and Russians are. They are sprung from the same origin, speak the same language, possess a common literature, inherit similar political and religious views, and inhabit regions closely connected by natural and artificial ties. They will therefore both be American. The only great difference between them is of a social and political nature, namely that which arises from the existence of African slavery in one, and the absence of it in the other. This fact, however offers no obstacle whatever to such a separation as is involved in independent political jurisdiction. on the contrary, it greatly facilitates it. Before the Federal Union was established, all the States were independent, and associated under Articles of Confederation, in the nature of a treaty. The arguments now adduced to show the impracticability of present separation, between the North and South, go with equal force to prove the impossibility of what then actually existed and was accepted in the case of the thirteen original States of the Union. The latter stood towards each other, precisely as the North and South would stand should they stop the war and enter into a treaty. It would simply be resolving the North and South into Confederate States, resuming as to them, the old basis of the Confederation. This would be the whole of it. It is, therefore, a very simple operation. I do not suggest this, however, as the idea that should it ever be adopted, the separation it implies would be permanent. I believe that it would insure an ultimate reunion on an Anti-slavery basis.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The news of the week is not of much importance, and will be found under the appropriate head.

Neither Charleston or Savannah has as yet been attacked. At latest dates the enemy had a large fleet at Hilton Head with about 30,000 men, and reinforcements expected. (See latest news.)

There is a large Yankee force before Vicksburg.

Gen. Fitz Hug Lee, of Stuart's Cavalry, captured, near the Rappahannock (at Culpeper) 156 Yankees.

The capture of the city of Mexico by the French is not confirmed.

The Confederate steamer Nashville, has been destroyed.

All quiet in this State. It is said Lincoln refused to accept Stanly's resignation, and that he is quite sick at Newbern.

It is estimated that there are about 6000 Yankee troops at Newbern, and about 1,000 negroes drilling.

It is said the Frankfort Ky. Convention was dispersed by order of Lincoln. And we are inclined to believe that all the peace movement in the Northwest, will ultimately amount to nothing at all. We can hope on, but our faith is weak.

Forsyth County Court.

March Term of Forsyth County Court was in session this week, and adjourned Wednesday.

The following County officers were elected, 84 magistrates being present.

Special Court.—John Lowry, Chm'n, George V. Fulp, and J. G. Sides.

County Trustee.—Robert F. Linville.

Register.—Wm. F. Shultz.

Committee of Finance.—Joshua Boner, T. J. Wilson, Dr. T. F. Keehln.

Orphan's Court.—John Hedgcock, Nelson Cook, and James S. Pledger.

Board of Superintendents of Common Schools.—Joshua Boner, Chairman, E. B. Teague, I. S. Harman, Wm. M. Medaris, Wm. McMillan, Hamilton Morris, L. C. Laugenour, J. H. White, Jun., William Thornton and A. L. Mock.

Thirty-six of the new Magistrates recently appointed, qualified previous to the elections.

E. A. Vogler, Esq., was authorized to purchase 10,000 bushels of corn, and to continue to purchase salt for the county.

ASSESSORS.

The following persons were appointed Assessors of property, on Wednesday, at the time when many Magistrates who were present on Monday, happened to be absent.

Salem District.—Chas Briete, Adam Butner, and John D. Siewers.

Winston—G. H Renegar, Wm Barrow and Robert Bell

Old Town—Henry Shouse, John Lawrence, Sr. and William Flynt.

Mill Creek—Thomas M. Hunter, Natl'l Scales and H. B. Newsom

Pfafftown—William Goslin, John Dull and Alexander Transou.

Yadkin—E. A Conrad, Henry Hart and John Boyer.

Little Creek—E. W. Griffith, George Burke, and Christian Sides.

Waughtown—Jesse A Waugh, Alexander Snider and E. Tucker.

Abbott's Creek—J. J. Raper, E. J. Hine, and A Nichol-on.

Bunker Hill—J. H Hester, A. M. Gamble and John Shields.

Kernersville—John B. Stockton, John Kerner and Josiah Young.

Below's Creek—Geo. V. Fulp, Joel Fullin and Tyre Carter.

Buffalo—Philip Barrow, Anthony Bitting and Fountain Flynt.

Old Field Creek.—Henry Marshall, J. W. Cole and J. D Waddell.

Middle Fork—John Masten, Levi Crews and Brunson Beeson.

South Fork—J. M. Stafford, Samuel Laugenour and Jesse Mock.

Bethania.—Dr. B. Jones, John Nall and Samuel Stauber.

☞ Gen. N. G. Evans, has been acquitted by a court martial, of sundry unsoldierly and disreputable crimes, with which he had been charged.

CONGRESS.—The following are the most important proceedings since our last:

Senate vote on the Exemption Bill.—Yeas—Messrs. Baker, Barnwell, Brown, Burnett, Caperton, Clark, Davis, Dortch, Haynes, Henry, Hunter, Maxwell, Oldham, Orr, Peyton, Semmes, Sparrow, Wigfall, Yancey.

Nays—Messrs. Hill, Mitchell, Johnson of Georgia, and Simms.

The House has yet to act on the bill.

In the House, Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to lay taxes for the common defence and to carry on the Government of the Confederate States. Ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

The bill to provide for the arrest of soldiers absent without leave, was laid on the table (rejected) 51 to 31. It contained some odious provisions, and the present laws were deemed sufficient.

The Senate was engaged upon a bill to regulate impressments of private property.

☞ On our [illegible] page will be found the majority and minority reports of the Joint Select Committee appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the cause why soldiers were paid in Confederate Treasury Notes instead of North Carolina Treasury Notes, accompanied by the comments of the Fayetteville Observer on the same.

These papers explain themselves, from which it appears that the late Treasurer, Mr. Courts, might have saved the State the handsome sum of three hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred and seven dollars ($322,207) if he had sold certain State Bonds at the premium which they commanded, instead of selling them at par, and permitting that large amount to go into the pockets of the brokers. We have also heard the statement publicly made, that if the finances of the State had been more skillfully managed, even a much larger amount than above stated might have been saved to the State. It appears Mr. Courts sold a portion of the State Bonds at a premium, and realized a handsome sum for the State, but doubts his authority to have sold the remainder, &c.—The amount lost to the State by not selling the bonds at a premium, will, of course, have to be made up by taxation.

The present treasurer, Mr. Worth, makes money for the State by selling her bonds at 5 per cent. premium, and therefore he is charged by his political enemies with having converted the Treasury into a broker's shop. The people will have no objection to Mr. Worth's making all the money he can for the State, thereby lessening their taxes. Mr. Worth is also charged by some, (and the charge endorsed by the *Sentinel*,) with depreciating the Confederate currency by the operation, when it is a well known fact that leading "destructives" in this vicinity have refused to receive Confederate money in payment of debts, unless at a discount of 25 per cent. in favor of North Carolina money!—This cannot be denied; but we presume the "destructives" are a privileged class, and Mr. Worth being considered an *outsider*, is denounced for driving the best bargain he can for the State, thereby lessening the taxes of the people. It is by far better for the State to have the 5 per cent. premium on the State Bonds, than permit it to go into the pockets of the brokers of Richmond, Petersburg and Raleigh.

The cry of Mr. Worth's converting his office into a broker's shop will not avail any thing to hide from the view of the people the past financial operations of the State. More of this next week.

SPEECH FOR STOPPING THE WAR.—The peace movements in the North and West, heretofore, all tended towards a reconstruction of the Union. This week we publish a speech delivered in the House of Representatives at Washington, by Mr. Conway, an able Republican member from Kansas, who favors peace upon the basis of separation. The speech is worthy of a careful perusal.

☞ See new advertisements.

THE EXEMPTION BILL.

The Exemption Bill has been passed by the Senate. As it is quite lengthy, and has to undergo the revision of the House, we deem it unnecessary to occupy space by publishing it in full. Its provisions differ from those of the act of last session in several particulars. The clause relative to the exemption of those unfit for service in the field provides that their bodily incapacity shall be "ascertained by a surgeon of the army who is not a resident of the part of the country from which those he is called upon to examine may have come." It also provides that persons so examined and declared unfit for duty "shall not be afterwards subject to be again examined and enrolled." How many times have they been examined already?

The clause exempting the judicial and executive officers of the State Governments specifically exempts the Judges of the Supreme, District, Superior, Circuit and Probate Courts, the Chancellors of State Courts, and Marshals, and excludes Justices of the Peace.

Persons appointed by the officers of the Executive Departments, since the 16th April, 1862, and who were liable to military service when appointed, are excluded from exemption.

Presidents or conductors of any railroad company, or train, who fail, neglect, or refuse to furnish seats or drinking water to sick and wounded soldiers, not to be exempted.

"One editor of each newspaper now being published, and such journeymen printers, engineers, pressmen, stenographic reporters and mailing clerks as the editor or proprietor thereof may certify upon oath to be indispensable for conducting the publication," are to be exempted.

Manufacturers of various classes specified, are exempted on condition that the manufactured articles shall be sold at a net profit not exceeding thirty per cent. per annum on the net capital invested.

Two new clauses relative to the police of slaves, and to the protection of families not less than ten in number on any farm, are embraced in the bill. They were published in full as adopted in the report of the Senate proceedings a few days ago.

These are the principal changes made in the Exemption Act passed at the last session.

Richmond Whig.

GUNPOWDER.—An English paper has lately stated that Great Britain shipped 19,000,000 pounds of gunpowder, directly or indirectly during the first three months of 1862, to the Confederate States.

LAST ITEM.

Lost the Race before the horse is seen.

We accidentally observed some written notices posted about town, inviting proposals for the performance of the duties of nightwatchman, policeman, and tax collector, combined.

We hope our town council, in the selection of the officer, will not be influenced by the "penny-wise and pound foolish" policy of employing the cheapest officer, who, ultimately may prove to be the *dearest*. The most *efficient and trustworthy* person should be employed, by all means, in these revolutionary times, when property is evidently not as secure as formerly, judging from the frequent robberies and fires which have occurred latterly. It is too late "to lock the door *after* the horse is stolen."

We would also, most respectfully, suggest a different and more effective mode of security, by adopting the patrol or police system in vogue in many other places, to wit: The citizens of certain ages should form themselves into a police, in the different wards, and have their regular beats allotted them, relieving one another at stated hours. Self-interest should prompt every individual to sacrifice a little ease and comfort, for the accomplishment of so desirable an object, *safety and security*. In this way the most active and vigilant police system might be maintained.

LOOK OUT FOR ROGUES.—We learn that the smoke-house of Mr. Emanuel Reich, just beyond the limits of the incorporation, was broken open on Saturday night last, and a considerable amount of bacon stolen.

We learn that meat has also been stolen in town.

☞ It will be seen by the Proclamation of the President, that he has set apart Friday, the 27th day of March, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

SMALL POX.—Mr. Wm. Gibson, who returned from the army sick, and broke out with the small-pox at his father's residence in the northern portion of town, is doing very well, and but little fears are entertained of the disease spreading, as precautionary measures have been adopted.

Another home-returning soldier, from Yadkin county, was found to have the small-pox on his arrival here, and was removed several miles out of town the same day.

THE TWIN SISTERS.—The amount realized by the "Young Ladies Relief Association of Forsyth" on Tuesday evening of last week, amounted to $121; and the proceeds of the second entertainment, on Tuesday evening last, amounted to $66.

STATE NEWS.

FIRE.—The dwelling and kitchen of Jacob Yokely, Esq., of Davidson County, was consumed by fire on Monday night last together with nearly all the furniture, clothing, &c. Origin of the fire accidental.

COUNTERFEIT.—We have in our possession a fifty cent shin plaster purporting to have been issued by the Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company, signed by "B. F. Tatam," Treasurer.—From the care taken in the execution of this bill, being printed in a very good style and on good paper, we opine a great many of them are in circulation. The genuine bills are printed in three colors on Buff-colored paper signed by D. P. Weir, Treasurer, while the spurious bill above mentioned, is printed in one color (black) on white paper.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

FROM NEWBERN.—We saw and conversed with a military friend who is better posted in matters about Newbern than perhaps anybody else, and from him we learn that Stanly's resignation was certainly tendered, but not accepted, and that he is still in Newbern and acting as military Governor. Advices from the town a few days ago represented Governor Stanly as quite sick.

Our informant is well posted as to the number and disposition of the forces about Newbern. He sets it down at 8 to 10 regiments, and not more than from 4 to 6000 men. One regiment continues on duty at Barrington's ferry but Capt. Whitford's company keep them confined there and will not let them depredate upon the country. One thousand picked negroes are being drilled at Newbern.—*Daily Progress.*

☞ The Richmond *Examiner* says: We learn from reliable authority that Gen. Longstreet has been appointed by the President to the military department made vacant by the resignation of Gen. G. W. Smith. This department includes South Virginia and North Carolina, and embraces all the operations South of the Army of North-Western Virginia commanded by Gen. Lee. Gen Longstreet's headquarters will be at Petersburg.

Gen. Longstreet's Division of Lee's army is in motion. Some $15,000 passed through Richmond a few days ago. They took the route pointing to the South side of the James.

Richmond Whig.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—Our latest advices from Port Royal state that the yankee fleet now there numbers 120 vessels, including three frigates and twenty gunboats. The rest are chiefly transports. There is now 30,000 men collected there and more expected.

LATEST NEWS.

We have [illegible] from the North to [illegible] instant. The [illegible] at Vicksburg [illegible] ected, and the [illegible] boat fleet has [illegible] made of a [illegible] Union forces [illegible] nothing satisfactory.

The Herald suggests that the Southern States send delegates to the Federal Congress.

Our cavalry have made the circuit of the enemy's army in Tennessee, destroying a train &c.

The Confederate steamer Retribution has been doing a good business among the Yankee [illegible] sels at sea.

The currency bill passed the House of Representatives at Richmond yesterday. We know nothing of its provisions. It was passed in secret session.

The enemy with heavy iron clads and mortar boats attacked Fort McAllister, about four miles from Savannah, yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. Two of our men were wounded and one heavy gun dismounted. The firing was going on at our latest advices and was represented as heavy and continuous. We may expect startling intelligence both from Savannah and Charleston, as this is probably the commencement of a general attack on both places.

SAVANNAH, March 3.—Half past 6 P. M.—A dispatch from Fort McAllister dated 3.40, says one ironclad had withdrawn, and that two ironclads and one mortar boat are still playing on the Fort. The Fort is uninjured, nobody hurt on our side except two slightly wounded. The garrison is in good spirits.—*Rich. Disp.*

News of the Week.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES AND FROM EUROPE.

RICHMOND, March 1.—The Dispatch, has Northern dates to the 23d.

George N. Saunders sailed from Halifax on the 21st for Europe. He had Confederate despatches with him.

The fact that a large number of ambulances were shipped from Cincinnati on the 16th with orders that they should be at Nashville on the 20th, is an indication of an early engagement by Rosencrans' army.

The New York Times has a letter from Vicksburg, which says that the army of the Mississippi is being depleted at a fearful rate. Since it has been at Vicksburg over 100 men have every day failed to respond to the roll call, and had been carried out never to return.

In the Yankee Senate, Mr. Powell, of Ky. had given notice that he should call for an investigation regarding the dispersion of the Convention recently assembled at Frankfort.

Gold in New York was 1623.

The Canada brings English dates to the 17th.

The Queen in her speech to Parliament says, with regard to American affairs, that she had abstained from taking any steps with a view to induce a cessation of hostilities, because it had not seemed that any such overture would be attempted with any possibility of success. She, however, viewed with the deepest concern the conflict which still raged, and witnessed with grief the distress which the war inflicted upon portions of her subjects.

The London Times says that it is reported that certain parties in Paris had offered a loan to the Confederate Government of 25,000,000 sterling, on the basis of Cotton at 5d. per lb with the option of exchanging for Confederate bonds at 70, bearing 8 per cent. interest, and that the offer had been accepted.

The Liverpool cotton market was dull and prices weak.

Consols 92¼ (92¼)

The insurrection in Poland is said to be spreading. A sanguinary battle had been fought at Wengrow, in which the insurgents were defeated and the town captured by the Russians.

RICHMOND, March 2.—Northern dates to the 26th have been received here.

The bill to enroll and call out the militia passed the House with amendments. Yeas 115—Nays 49.

The Senate passed the bill authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. Yeas 24—Nays 13.

The New York World says that the gold market was furious on the 24th. The premium touched 172, with heavy sales mostly from foreigners.

FROM KENTUCKY—DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION BROKEN UP BY LINCOLN'S SOLDIERS.—Richmond, Feb. 27.—A dispatch dated at Frankfort, Ky., gives some particulars of the dispersion of the Democratic Convention at that place by the military. The House of Representatives by a decided vote having refused the use of the Hall, the delegates met at the Theatre. Delegates from forty counties were present. David Merrywether was elected Chairman. On taking the Chair he expressed the hope that the Convention would do nothing that good and loyal citizens should not do. In the meantime a regiment of soldiers with fixed bayonets arrived in front of the theatre, and when a call of counties was made, Col. Gilbert took the stand and informed the Convention that none but men of undoubted loyalty to the Government would be allowed to run for any office. He advised the delegates to disperse to their homes, and in future desist from all such attempts to precipitate civil war upon the State. The assemblage then adjourned. There was some excitement in the city but no disorder.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER NASHVILLE.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 28.—The Nashville in coming up the Ogeechee last night grounded on a sand-bar above Fort McAllister. She was discovered this morning by the enemy's fleet whereupon an ironclad opened upon her across the marsh at 7.30, and continued the fire until 10, when an incendiary shell struck her and set her in flames. She is now a total wreck. The Fort fired upon the iron-clad sinking her twice. The other gunboats of the fleet shelled the Fort but did no damage.

WHERE THE CAVALRY ARE.—At last accounts Van Dorn had crossed the Tennessee river with several thousand cavalry. What he intends to do is not known. He will be heard from in due time.

Morgan's men are busily engaged in harrassing the Federals in the neighborhood of Readyville.—have already captured more than [illegible] wagons, and 1000 horses, mules and beef cattle.

Gen. Forrest a command [illegible] a portion of the late attack on Fort Donelson, has returned to Middle Tennessee.

PRESIDENT.

JEFF. DAVIS

—SIGN

[From the Con

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Yorktown, Feb. 25.—To Gen. Foster: The expedition fitted out at Newport News, Fort Monroe, captured the steamer Underwriter, [illegible] Indianola, at 11 [illegible] now sunk on the Mississippi [illegible]

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE IN ENGLAND
—SIGNIFICANT STRICTURES.

[From the London Post, (Pal. Org.) Feb. 6.]

The elaborate and comprehensive review which in his message to the Confederate Congress President Davis has given of the relations of the Southern Confederacy during the past two years, must command the admiration of every one. It is a remarkable production, [illegible] with vigor, but at the same time with a calmness which not even the sincere conviction of having been unjustly treated by the Government of England, the Chief Magistrate of the latter republic relates the trials and the vicissitudes which overshadowed its fortunes, the obstacles which were cast in its path by the power of its foes and by the apathy of strangers, and the constancy and patience with which those trials and vicissitudes were borne, and the indomitable courage and perseverence by which those obstacles were overcome. We may disapprove of much that is contained in this State document. We may deny the justness of many of the inferences which are drawn, but we cannot refuse to accord to those who prepared it the merit of having advanced their impeachment of European neutrality with temper and with fairness, and of having supported their charges with a consummate ability which will doubtless carry conviction to the hearts of many.

* * * * * * *

The Governments of Great Britain and France, being those especially interested in the American war, took the initiative in all action respecting that contest, and Mr. Davis does not err when he says "that by some understanding, express or tacit, Europe had decided not to allow them to do so. Great Britain and France are perfectly willing to take the responsibility of the course they adopted, and which they by their example recommended to the other European powers. The first objection taken to their policy by the Southern President is that they refused to treat the Confederacy as an independent Government. "If we were independent States, the refusal to entertain with us the same international intercourse as was maintained with our enemy was unjust and injurious in its effects, whatever may have been the motive which prompted it." It is, in fact, on the contingency with which this extract begins, and the meaning which is to be given to the word "independent," that the whole question turns. It will not be necessary to follow Mr Davis through the precedents and arguments by which he demonstrates that in entering into the American Confederation the several States composing it did not part with their sovereign rights. We agree with him to the fullest, and have always been of the opinion that secession could be justified both by the letter and the spirit of the American Constitution.

But although each several State in America may be sovereign and independent, it by no means follows that it is entitled at any time, and under all circumstances, to expect from foreign Powers the recognition of that independence. Before entering into that Confederation which has now been so roughly dissolved, the several States composing it might, if they had so pleased, have demanded recognition and established diplomatic intercourse with other independent Powers. They did not do so. They voluntarily waived their rights, and created a Confederate Government, whose recognition, as representing all, was acknowledged by other nations. The time came when certain of the States thought proper to retire from the Confederation, and to demand the recognition of their independence whilst simultaneously the Confederate Government denied their right to secede, and proceeded to enforce submission by force of arms. At this juncture what course was indicated to neutral States by international law? Foreign Powers knew the Confederation as an independent Power duly accredited; but they did not know that the States composing it were independent, because they had never demanded recognition as such, and they could not constitute themselves into the interpreters of that constitution which gave the Confederation a distinct existence. They were consequently obliged to treat the seceding States in the same manner as a nation in revolt against the constituted authority, and patiently wait till they had established their claims to recognition by proving that they were able to maintain their independence.

Nor are the objections taken to the neutrality of the European Powers in respect to the closing of their ports against prizes taken by either belligerent, and their refusal to treat the blockade as unoffensive, better founded. Absolute neutrality on the part of Foreign Powers has proved more hurtful to the South than to the North; but if so, it is an accident over which they possess no control. If the navy of the North can find "no hostile commerce on the ocean," is it not because this blockade, which is condemned as ineffective, prevents the Confederate merchantmen leaving port. If England is now supporting by charity some hundreds of thousands of her manufacturing population, is it not because a blockade in maintainee, which in its inefficiency can only be compared by the Southern President to those declared by the decrees of Berlin in 1806, and the British Orders in Council in 1807.

The time will come when the Southern Confederacy will do the maritime Powers of Europe justice. She has now passed through a fiery ordeal; and has established on grounds far stronger than any based on fine drawn interpretations of constitutional law, her claims to that recognition of independence which must speedily be accorded to her. The recognition of the Southern Confederacy in the Spring of 1861 by the European Powers never would have prevented the present war; on the contrary, we believe it would have envenomed it still more, and precluded any subsequent attempts at mediation. On this point the European Powers have a clear conscience. The war has been terrible, the carnage has been unprecedented, but let us hope that the evils which it [illegible] may be altogether [illegible]. If the barbarities which [illegible] by the Southern President has been productive of no other results it has at least developed to a wonderful extent the industrial resources of his country.

FROM THE NORTH.

The New York Herald of the 16th learns by intelligence from Key West, Texas, that the Rebels are contemplating a raid upon the troops of Captain Porter at that point. It appears that [illegible] secreted in the [illegible] Hyde to take their troops. [illegible] rivers and [illegible] property on the Island. [illegible] titled [illegible] may be captured. [illegible] ly guarding the [illegible] shore to prevent surprise.

The Herald says that Richmond, Charleston and Vicksburg are now the three great [illegible] works of the rebellion. If the [illegible] succeed in capturing these three cities, [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] the rebel armies [illegible] defend them, the war will be virtually ended, and the rebellion will soon die a natural death. Every day's delay, however, makes this [illegible] more difficult. The rebels [illegible] active, interesting and energetic, while the Union Generals move very slowly. The route to Richmond has been proven a very hard road to travel. Vicksburg has been fortified until it appears as impregnable as Gibraltar. At Charleston the iron clad gunboats will be forced to encounter iron-clad forts and batteries. The Herald thinks the prospect not very encouraging but not altogether hopeless.

THE APPROACH TO MOBILE.

The Mobile correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, in speaking of the defences at Mobile, says:

The only means of approach by land is from the coast between Mobile Bay and New Orleans. The nearest point where a landing could be effected, would be 35 miles from the city. The debarkation would then have to be made upon the bald beach as best they could, it [illegible] need not describe to any man of seafaring experience, the difficulty, labor and slowness of such a process. The invading army must, in the first place, consist of 30,000 men at least, to give any hope of success. The mere landing of these men, under ordinary circumstances, would consume five days, and then the difficulty of the job would only be begun. The transportation of such an army, its quartermaster, commissary and ordnance stores, its baggage and artillery, which for a seige must be numerous and heavy, would require 2,000 wagons and 10,000 horses. To land these would consume from 15 to 20 days.

This mere debarkation, therefore of such an army would be a peculiar task, and would consume, in favorable weather, from 20 to 25 days. It would then require five days to reach Mobile, advancing cautiously as invaders in an unknown and hostile country must advance. We have then a knowledge of their arrival, and means of knowing their strength, nearly or quite 30 days before they reach the city. This would give us ample time to draw reinforcements from any point east of the Mississippi in time to receive them. I presume we would give them battle at Dog river, which meanders on the South and West sides of Mobile, from five to fourteen miles distant. It is a deep narrow stream skirted with swamps and heavy thick timber, and crossable only at a few bridges. If unable to check them there, we would give them battle again along our elaborate entrenchments encircling the city.

A NIGHT RECONNOISANCE OFF CHARLESTON HARBOR—THE DEFENCES.

A Correspondent of the New York Herald says a reconnoissance was recently made, in the night, of the defences and fortifications of Charleston harbor. He gives the following as the result:

Charleston is a second Sebastopol. It is defended by over one thousand guns, many of them of improved European fabric. Every island, point, river, creek and swamp in proximity to Charleston is commanded by hostile cannon. Fort Moultrie is iron cased on the harbor front, and the work is bomb proof. The rebels have two rams and one iron cased battery, the latter mounting eight one hundred pounder rifled cannon, for the defence of the harbor. The casemated tier of guns of Fort Sumter is clothed in iron armour. Parallel bars of railroad iron traverse this iron coating, perpendicularly from the base to the upper line. The embrasures are protected by massive projections of the same material, presenting acute angles at every side. The rebel batteries are fully garrisoned. The rebel army now in Charleston and the fortifications thereof is about thirty-five thousand strong, and this force is being rapidly augmented. To capture Charleston our military and naval commanders think it will take a large naval and land force, and will occupy a period of six weeks or two months. That it can be captured they have no doubt, notwithstanding its seeming impregnability.

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says the assault on these places will be more like a protracted siege than an overwhelming attack. The Charleston and Savannah channels have been planted with torpedoes, and obstructions placed therein, so that the torpedoes failing to accomplish their mission, the vessels will be held under fire long enough to seriously cripple them. We may pause before we contemplate an easy victory. Fort McAllister is now situated and impenetrable to the Monitor's shot, as the Monitor is at that of the fort. Above the fort is lined with obstructions and torpedoes, which prevent iron clads from successfully passing the river. Until the torpedoes and obstructions are removed, the iron-clads cannot be made effective, and these cannot be removed while the fort remains.

The defences of Charleston are represented as equally elaborate as those of Savannah.

The attack upon these places will be a severe one, and a victory, if gained, will be dearly purchased.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—The death by freezing of 12 Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas, Ohio, has been noticed. The Chicago Times has the following particulars of the death of the prisoners:

During the night of Sunday, twelve of the Confederate prisoners confined in the pens at Camp Douglas, were frozen to death. On Monday morning they were found in the miserable hospital of that locality. Some of them [illegible] stiff, though in all probability [illegible] the day previous. The barracks at Camp Douglas are well known to be totally unfitted, during the prevalence of cold weather, as the proper [illegible] for the use of any living creature. There, in which these prisoners are confined are many of them destitute of stoves, the inhabitants in number of those who have stoves [illegible] the morning in the hope that they will [illegible] during the day. Those who have stoves [illegible] those above [illegible] who have [illegible] are [illegible] stoves. In very many [illegible] their [illegible] and [illegible] Southern prisoners, who have thus been converted from mischievous foes and bushwhackers into useful employees of the Confederate Government. The Major, if the war lasts, will yet be of infinite service to the Government.

Plain expressions from a Northern Clergyman.—At a recent meeting of the Democratic Club of Philadelphia, the Rev. O. D. Bell, formerly editor of the N. Y. Daily News, was [illegible] ministration of Lincoln in the most bitter terms. He said it was a drunken Administration, besotted with its isolation of the Constitution, and had never had one honest pulsation for the good of the country. It was a set of rascals. He had lately been to Washington and his soul was filled with shame when he saw the streets of that city filled with lunatics and persons looking as if they had come from Bedlam or some Free Love association. The members of the Administration, the speaker said, were not fit to be boot blacks for his honorable auditors. [Applause.] Abraham Lincoln is a greater traitor than Jefferson Davis. What has Jeff Davis done? He has merely infringed upon our territorial jurisdiction; he has not struck at the Constitution.

"When the soul of this Government is dead, I for one, care not what becomes of its body." [Applause.] "If a plot which is now proposed should succeed, that one of our soldiers should go to Richmond and assassinate Jeff. Davis and bring back his head, he hoped it would be put on Abe Lincoln's shoulders."—[Loud and long continued cheering.]

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.—The late great speech of C. L. Vallandingham contains the following passage, worthy of commemoration and imitation:

These were my convictions on the 14th of April. Had I changed them on the 15th, when I read the President's proclamation, and become convinced that I had been wrong all my life, and that all history was a fable, and all human nature false in its development from the beginning of time, I would have changed my public conduct also. But my convictions did not change. I thought that if war was disunion on the 14th of April, it was equally disunion on the 15th, and at all times. Believing this, I could not, as an honest man, a Union man, and a patriot, lend my active support to the war; and I did not. I had rather my right arm were plucked from its socket and cast into eternal burnings, than, with my convictions, to have thus defiled my soul with the guilt of moral perjury. Sir, I was not taught in that school which proclaims that "all is fair in politics." I loathe, abhor and detest the execrable maxim. I stamp upon it. No State can endure a single generation whose public men practice it. Whoever teaches it is a corruptor of youth. What we most want in these times, and at all times, is honest, and independent public men. The man who is dishonest in politics is not honest at heart, in anything; and sometimes mere cowardice is dishonesty. Do right, and trust to God, and truth, and the people. Perish office, perish honors, perish life itself, but do the thing that is right, and do it like a man. I did it. Certainly sir, I could not doubt what he must suffer who dare defy the opinions and the passions, not to say the madness, of twenty millions of people. Had I not read history? Did I not know human nature? But I appealed to Time, and right nobly hath the Avenger answered me.

I did not support the war, and to-day I bless God that not the smell of so much as one drop of its blood is upon my garments. Sir, I am sure no brave man who rushed patriotically into this war, neither will I quarrel with any one here or elsewhere, who gave it his honest support. Had their convictions been mine, I, too, could doubtless have done as they did. With my convictions I could not.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

From the supplemental report of the Postmaster General, recently transmitted to Congress, it appears that the revenues of the department for the quarter which ended the 30th September last, being the first quarter of the current fiscal year, were as follows:

From letter postage paid in money $185,908 33; from postage on newspapers and pamphlets paid in money, $45,243 28; from stamps of emolument from box rents, $894; from post go stamps sold, $461,799 59. Making $274,274 90.

If this rate of receipts should continue for the remaining three quarters, it would produce an aggregate of receipts for the year of $1,969,099 60 which amount is $957,910 91 more than the actual receipts of the year which ended 30th June, 1862.—The estimated excess of expenditures over the receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1863, is $595,407 06 which deducted from the foregoing appropriations heretofore made by Congress, would leave a balance to the credit of the department at the end of the current fiscal year, of $380,925.

The estimated excess of expenditures for the year ending 30th June 1864, is $906,188 39, which added to the amount last above mentioned, and the estimated deficiency for the current year, $21,396 06, which the Postmaster General says may be met without an appropriation from the Treasury, if Congress will increase the postage on newspapers, and regard the law authorizing newspaper exchanges to be carried free of postage.—*Richmond Whig.*

WANTED

Immediately, six or seven GOOD BLACKSMITHS. Apply immediately to the undersigned at High Point, or address us at Salem.

J. K. & M. H. PLATT.

Jan 16, 1863. 3m 44

GEN. JOHNSTON AND JUDY PATTON.

We heard of a little incident [illegible] may profit some of our Northern [illegible] to peruse and take their hands, and [illegible]

Gen. Joe Johnston was recently [illegible] Lester House, on Sunday. He was surrounded with many gallant officers who had rallied to pay their respects, and consequently was at a loud ebb, when there came a sharp rap at the door. An officer, shining with epaulettes and gold lace, opened the door; and there stood a comfortable negro with a coarse cow-hide on his head, and a cotton umbrella under her arm.

"Is this Mr. Johnston's room?" asked the American lady of African descent.

The glittering officer nodded assent.

"*Mister Joe Johnston's room?*"

Assent again being manifested, the fussy old woman said "I want to see him." He approached, some perplexity, and facetiously tapped the great military chieftain on the shoulder. He turned and clasped her sharp hand in his, while she for a moment vibrantly pursued his features. At length she spoke.

"Mister Joe, you is getting old."

What followed? We cannot record the conversation, but we do know that as the General affectionately held his old nurse's hand, and answered her artless inquiries, large tears rolled down his soldierly cheek, and among the dashing and reckless officers who witnessed the interview, albeit, unused to the melting mood, there was not a dry eye. We may say in the words of a well known plaintive Ethiopian ditty—"the tears fell down like the rain."

The venerable negress, who made the commander of the armies of the West cry like a baby, was Judy, slave of Mr. Pearson, who had toted" Joe in her arms when he was not a General, and nobody knew that he would be.

Knoxville Register.

PREPARED FOR ETERNITY.—For the last 39 years a family by the name of Smith remarkable both for their laziness and ignorance have lived in Arkansas. Old Smith died. An acquaintance who lived some 4 or 5 miles off, happening by old S.'s the day after his death, and having heard of his illness, called and found no one at home except a daughter-in-law, who informed our friend that "the rest of the family had gone to see their daddy buried." One friend was a religious man, and inquired of the daughter-in-law as to the old gentleman's religious views at his death.

"Did the old gentleman make any preparation for eternity?" asked our friend.

"No," drawled out the woman, "nothing more than to give the 2 boys a hoss a piece."

Our friend was satisfied. He asked no questions.

MARRYING BY TELEGRAPH.—On the 6th of February, a marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wm Carr, chaplain of the 4th regiment, N. Y. S. V., under rather novel circumstances, the clergyman and bridegroom being in the city of Washington, and the bride in the village of Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y., during the ceremony. The bridegroom is a member of the 4th regiment, and circumstances prevented his being in Fulton to fulfill his engagement with the young lady. By mail, the parties agreed to have the ceremony performed through the medium of the electric telegraph. The Oswego Times says:

The day and hour having been arranged, the parties repaired to the telegraph offices at the respective stations, the fair bride accompanied by a female friend as bridesmaid. The gentlemanly operator at Fulton officiated as bridesman. The first dispatch over the wire relating to the affair was from Washington, inquiring if the lady was present. An answer in the affirmative was returned, and the ceremony proceeded. Three messages were sent to Fulton and two transmitted to Washington, and the ceremony was completed. The last message from Washington was the declaration of the clergyman pronouncing the parties man and wife.

The North is grumbling more and more at the inaction of its armies. A Boston paper, while complaining of it, says:

What are we waiting, for? is a question which is asked on every side. Let the national army strike together and the enemy will not be able to concentrate his forces and fight us in detail. Our Western armies are powerful enough to give the rebels abundant employment in that section; the army of the Ohio, under General Granger, now advancing through Kentucky, in the direction of East Tennessee; the army of the Cumberland, under General Rosecrans, now well on its way into Middle Tennessee, with Northern Alabama and Georgia as its destination, and a co-operating force from the Atlantic seaboard, to make those States the theatre of action, and to restore them again to the Union; the army of Tennessee, under General Grant, already well advanced into Mississippi, and being daily largely reinforced by troops from the Western and Northwestern States; the army of the Mississippi, to operate on the Mississippi and its lower tributaries, and in upper Louisiana and along the Coast; the army of the Southwest, formerly under Gen. Curtis, at Helena, Arkansas, and a portion of which is now in Southwestern Missouri under Gen. Davidson, and the whole to be under the command of Maj. Gen. Pope; the army of the Frontier, now in Southwestern Missouri, under Gen. Schofield, and which will operate in Missouri and Arkansas; the gunboat fleet, a power within itself terrible in destructiveness. With three powerful armies in the West, and our armies in the East once in motion, and acting harmoniously and efficiently, it would seem that the rebellion must yield to its blows unless it is the design of Providence to lead us yet longer in the wilderness before bringing us to the promised land.

AN IMPORTANT CONNECTION.—George Wadsworth, Chief Engineer, wrote to Gen. Hoge concerning a missing link in the connection of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road:

A few months, with all the facilities that can be thrown upon the Line, would complete the work from Blue Mt. to Rome, and open the communication between the railroads of the Mississippi and Potomac of the Confederacy. There is no heavy work upon this line, and the whole amount of excavation to be done cannot exceed 250,000 cubic yards, [illegible] thirty miles of road, it being [illegible] embankment.

By the 22d of this month we shall [illegible] Rome, the [illegible] 22d of [illegible] it makes a through trip, [illegible] change of cars from N. Orleans to Richmond, in 60 hours.

From [illegible] to Richmond, by way of Montgomery and Rome, is 1000 miles; by way of [illegible] and Rome, is 1060 miles; by way of Augusta and Atlanta, 1140, and by Augusta and Wilmington, 1420 miles.

SOUTHERN MONEY AT THE NORTH.—Southern money is "looking up" in the North. At Louisville the notes for the old Tennessee banks are taken at par, and other Southern currency is discounted at the rate of from 10 to 20 per cent., which says the Louisville Journal of the 10th, "is a decided improvement in that description of paper." The same paper says there have even been transactions in Confederate scrip in Louisville during the past week, at from 40 to 50 cents on the dollar, parties from Memphis and other Southern points appearing in the market. This, says the Chattanooga Rebel, is certainly a hopeful indication. Southern speculators, after that, should be ashamed to depreciate their own currency, when it escapes in such high favor in the North.

New Advertisements

BOARDING.

A GENTLEMAN desirous of remaining some time in this neighborhood, is desirous of obtaining board and a comfortably furnished room, in a private family. Any one desirous to board him will please address P. P., care of Post Office in Salem. march 6-4it-pd

Quicksilver, Castor Oil,

Large Curry Combs,
Drugs and Medicines,
Brushes, Soap, &c., &c.

may be had at [illegible]'S.
Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 4t-3w-pd

WANTED
20 YOUNG AND ABLE-BODIED MEN.

AS Col August has given me permission to enlist 20 of the men recently enrolled in this County, I will remain here for several days, so that those who wish to avoid the Camp of Instruction, at Raleigh, may do so by giving me their names at Chaffin's Hotel, Salem. H. C. WHERRIER,
Com. Co. G, 2nd N. C. Battalion.

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest market prices for all kinds of [illegible] delivered to me at MIDWAY, Davidson County, N. C.

I am now paying for Rabbit Skins, $1 00 per dozen, Coon, 15 to 40 cents a piece, Mink, 10 to 30 cents a piece, Muskrat, 5 to 15 cents a piece, and Otter, $1 50 to $3 00 each.

I will continue to pay as high a price for furs as any other man in the country.

JAMES W. BEARD.
Feb. 18, 1 63. 42-3m.pd.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1863

A. Alspaugh,	Miss Louise D Lisenback,
W. R. S. Burbank,	
Miss Mary Burk,	Miss Jane Long,
R. D. Boner,	John Marshall,
Geo. Bowlby,	John W. Newman,
Sarah Bolarde,	Mrs Sue Pate,
Geo. W. Barron,	Mary Rich,
Mrs. Priscilla Carmichael,	Mrs. Mary Reich,
John A. Campbell,	L. S. Starr,
Mrs Nancy Fisher,	Miss Bettie Tucker,
Miss Delila Fulps,	" Minnie Townes,
R. W. Hines,	" Jane Williams,
Mrs. L. B. Ingram,	James Wray,
	Yarborough & Kersey.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., February 15th, 1863.

Unexampled Success!

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Best Southern writers contribute to it.

FORMS, TALES, NOVELETTES, ORIGINAL LITERATURE.

THE NEW PRIZE STORY BY
Miss [illegible],
of Covington, Ga., commenced February 7.
Among the distinguished [illegible] which grace the Fireside, are
Hon. Wm. Gilmore Simms, of S. C., Judge Mark, of Alabama, &c.
A series of HISTORICAL ARTICLES, entitled the
"GREAT BATTLES OF ANTIQUITY,"
By
ARCHIBALD ALFRED McINTYRE,
of Robeson County, N. C., is also now appearing in the Fireside, the only purely Literary Journal in the South.

TERMS.—$4 a year in advance or to clubs of Ten, $2 00.
Address
JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor,
Augusta, Ga.

THANKS BY WIRE

DAILY PROGRESS.

IN consequence of the great advance in labor paper and all the stock and material used in the printing business, on and after the first day of March our terms for subscription to the Daily Progress will be as follows:

Daily Paper 1 Month,	$1 00
" 3 Months	2 50
" 6 "	5 00
" 12 Months	9 00

Our circulation is large and rapidly increasing, but we cannot furnish the paper, and live cheaper for less than the above rates. This is cheaper than the daily papers of other States, and as to the quantity of reading matter the Progress will compare favorably with any paper in the Confederacy, while our expenses are heavier for that very of the duties in this State.

On and after the 1st of March the Progress will be sold on the streets at Ten Cents each. This is what the Richmond papers now sell for, which we furnish on same subscription price in the morning that they bring it out.

Our advertising rates will remain as at present, and as we circulate upwards of 10,000 papers weekly in the State, and more in the city than any other paper, the Prog. ess will be found a better [illegible] to any other paper as an advertising medium.

J. G. HARRISON,
Editor and Proprietor.

Raleigh, N. C., March, 1863.

PURS! FURS!!
Raise the Furs.

I WILL pay the highest market prices for all kinds of FURS, delivered. I can safely say that I pay more than any person in this section of country. Those Skins from 15 to 20 cents each, and Minks and Muskrat 10 cents each. Coon varies as from $2 00 to $5 00 a skin.

THOS. J. POWER.
Salem, Feb. 4, 1863. 6t-pd

By the Governor of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been made to appear that the terms of the Proclamation issued by me on the 26th ultimo, for the benefit of those members of our army who are absent from their stations without proper leave, may not have been known to all who might have desired to avail themselves of its manifest provisions in time for me to do so.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this second Proclamation, extending the time limited in the former to the 5th day of March next. All such persons as above referred to, who shall have reported to their several corps by that day, will suffer no punishment for their past delinquencies. To those who shall not have so reported, nothing can be promised except the severest penalties of the military law.

[L. S.] In witness whereof, I, Zebulon B Vance, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief have signed these presents and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 12th day of February, A. D., 1863, and in the 87th year of our Independence.

By order of the Governor,
Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jun. Private Secretary.
Feb. 13, 1863. 3w.

Headquarters, Department N. C.,
Goldsboro' N. C. Feb. 12th, 1863.
General Orders, No. 5.

Paragraph II, General Orders No 5, current series in relation to the amnesty to deserters, is amended to read as follows: A full pardon, except as to a forfeiture of pay for the period of unauthorized absence to [illegible] presumed to all enlisted men, absent without leave, who may voluntarily return to their respective commands on or before the 5th of March next.

* * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. R. F. PEARSON:
GRAHAM DAVES, Maj. & A. A. Gen.

Office Department, Q. M.,
Goldsboro', N. C., Feb. 12th, 1863.

Each newspaper in North Carolina, and in Columbia, Anderson, Greenville and Yorkville, South Carolina will publish above general order No 5, once a week, for three weeks and send bill with copy of advertisement to this office.

Respectfully, J. H. MORRY,
Maj. and Dep. Q. M.

ALMANACS FOR 1863

JUST PUBLISHED
AT THIS OFFICE, A THIRD EDITION OF
[illegible]
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1863,
containing the usual Astronomical Calculations, Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
L. V. BLUM.
Salem, Jan. 1863.

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Office of the Court of Equity.

John W. Chambers and wife Martha J. Tyre Glenn and wife Margaret A. Benjamin F. Bynum and Hampton W. Bynum,
against
William P. Bynum and Abraham Martin and wife Harriet H.

In Equity. Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abraham Martin and his wife, Harriet H. Martin, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the People's Press for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Stokes at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, in Danbury, this 9th day of February, 1863.

J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.
Feb. 13, 1863. 41:6t. fee $5.

THOMAS P. BEST,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WINTON, N. C.,
SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into [illegible] in Winton.

T. P. B.
Jan. 5, 1863. 36-1y

To Physicians.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the profession to our large stock of MEDICINES, [illegible]
150 lbs Best English Calomel,
20 lbs. Gum Camphor,
75 " Iodine Resublimed,
200 " Oil Vitriol,
96 doz Balsam Copaiba Capsules,
500 doz. Superior Toilet Soap,
20 doz. Old Brown Windsor Soap,
40 lbs. Sweet Spirits of Nitre,
50 " Rose Pink,
50 " Flower Chamomile,
10 Reams Commercial Note Paper,
100 Ounces Quinine,
10 " Morphine,
40 lbs. Gum Camphor,
150 lbs. Cooking Soda,
200 lbs. Epsom Salts,
50 lbs. Cream Tartar,
100 lbs. Cream Tartar, &c., &c.

For sale wholesale and retail by
PARRISH & WARDELL,
Jan. 5, 63-3m. Main Street, Danville, Va.

FOR SALE OR RENT!

THE GOOD AND LOT in Salem. The improvements on the premises consist of a commodious [illegible] Store, [illegible] Stable, and a well of good water. Apply to J. E. Hunter or the undersigned.

P. MICKEY.
Jan 23, 1863. 39tf

FOR SALE.

A LOT of [illegible] and [illegible], suitable for Florist, Nurseryman, &c. Call soon as it will all be sold.

W. F. DEVANE.
Salem, N. C., 1863. 42-3w-pd.

!! FOR THE RELIGIOUS READING FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., who is Chaplain of the hospital at Wilson, N. C., writing to me on the 14th inst., says:

"There is a great want of reading matter among the sick and wounded here. I find not only a readiness but an eagerness to read on the part of all classes. Since the few tracts I have brought with me have been devoured, and have created such an appetite for more, that I am very anxious, if possible, to gratify it. I want Testaments, Tracts, and Hymns for the Camp. If the Tract Agency can make a donation of such things, and you will send a bundle to me, I promise to make the best use of them I know how."

Such statements and appeals are coming to us daily, in increased numbers, and especially since having so many more of our soldiers in N. C.

HOW THESE CALLS ARE SUPPLIED.

On the day the above appeal reached us, we received from a lady at Greensboro', N. C., $40, which enabled us to send to Doctor Lacy and to three other points equally in want, over 15,000 pages. In a few days these four places will need new supplies, for the appetite increases as it is fed with proper food. They, and scores of other calls from the army in the different States, must be met, and we can do this only as friends enable us by their contributions.

Thousands of our sons and brothers in the camps and hospitals are being daily restrained from sin and directed to Christ by the blessing of God upon these Gospel messages, and they are about the only sermons hundreds of them have, for many of the regiments have no Chaplain.

Will we not, then, anxiously and regularly give them these Gospel truths to read whenever they can and choose?

COLLECTING AGENTS.

Revs. O. J. Brent and Isham H. Hill are collecting funds in N. C. to aid us in meeting these demands. They and the noble cause they represent are most heartily commended to every christian and patriot.

Since June 1st, 1861, the General Tract Agency of this city has printed and sent out 24,000,000 pages, approved by the Pastors of this city. If funds are afforded us we can send out 200,000 pages a day. Each dollar pays for about 1,500 pages. We do hope many will speedily give $20, $50, $100, or more or less, as there is ability. Let us determine, under God's blessing, to keep the Bread of Life before our noble, suffering, dying soldiers.

Yours truly,

W. J. W. CROWDER, Ag't.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan 1862.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1862.

Thomas Sullivan, Adm'r. of Archibald Pettiford, dec'd vs. Alfred Pettiford and others. } Petition to sell real estate to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Alfred Pettiford, Isaac Pettiford, Fanny intermarried with ——, and Sally intermarried with —— Valentine, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or a motion will be made for an order of sale, and will be heard ex parte.

Witness C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court at Office, the first Monday of December, 1862.

C. L. BANNER, c. c. c.

Dec. 25, 1862. 35::6w

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

Unexampled Success!

BACK NUMBERS FOR THE NEW SERIES EXHAUSTED.

PRIZE STORY!

THE proprietor of the SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE announces that in consequence of the first numbers of the new series being exhausted, and in order that new subscribers may begin with the commencement of a NEW STORY, "Belmont" being completed in No. 5 Jan. 31, and the PRIZE STORY of

"THE RANDOLPHS OF RANDOLPH HALL,"

BY MISS SERENA A. NINER, OF COVINGTON, GA., will be commenced in No. 6, Feb. 7th, and all subscriptions received at the office on and after the 24th of January, will be entered on the books and commence with the Prize Story.

TERMS:

For one year,	$3.00	For six months	$2 00
For three months,	1 06	Single Copies,	10 cts.

☞ Clubs of 10 or more, for one year, two dollars each, for six months, one dollar each.

Address, JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Ga.

NOTICE.

LOST about four weeks since, in the town of Winston, a white POINTER DOG, with some small red spots on his body. Any person who will leave said dog at Chalm's Hotel, in Salem, will receive a liberal reward.

*** Winston Sentinel copy three times and send account to this office. 40:3:pd

FOR SALE.

A MEDIUM sized MULE. Also a good HORSE. Address J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.

Jan. 16, 1863. 37::4

THE DAILY PROGRESS
THE DAILY PROGRESS
THE DAILY PROGRESS

HAS THE NEWS
HAS THE NEWS
HAS THE NEWS

BY THE TELEGRAPH
BY THE TELEGRAPH
BY THE TELEGRAPH

AND MAIL
AND MAIL
AND MAIL

FROM EVERY POINT
FROM EVERY POINT
FROM EVERY POINT

IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY

And is mailed to subscribers at $1 00 per month, $2 50 for three months, $4 00 for six months and $8 00 for twelve months, and sold by newsboys everywhere. Agents will be supplied at $3 00 per hundred.

It is published at Raleigh, N. C., by the Editor and Proprietor of the original DAILY PROGRESS, established in Newbern in 1858. It is independent in all things, belongs to no party, and is a live newspaper.

No attention paid to orders unless accompanied by money. Address

W. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

AND

SEMI-WEEKLY STATE JOURNAL!

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly!

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the time of going to mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS. THE MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure reliable graphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the Army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $8; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPEARMAN, Editor and Proprietor,

Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m

Wytheville (Va.) Mail, (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road,) arrives every Sunday by 6 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, at, 4 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

D. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

HOME-MADE JEANS & SOCKS WANTED.

HAVING contracted with the State Government to furnish some clothing for the army, I take this method of informing the people of the surrounding country that I wish to purchase a large quantity of Home-made Jeans. I will pay a fair price for any quantity of Jeans and hope all those who have any to sell will give me a call and not dispose of it to speculators. It will be made up into garments in this place.

I will also pay a fair price for SOCKS for the use of our troops. THOS. T. BEST.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1862.

In order to satisfy any who may have doubts as to my purchasing these articles for the soldiers, I append the following certificate from our State Government:

Quartermaster's Department
RALEIGH, Nov. 6th, 1862.

THOS. T. BEST, Esq., Dear Sir: You are hereby authorized to purchase Woolen Jeans, Cotton and Woolen Socks for the use of this department. O. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best qualities of Varnish ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere in the country.

the Salem Drug Store.

PAINTS, PAINTS!! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Ivory Black,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil:

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, October 4th, 1862.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Dec. 31st, 1862.

Cornelius S. Bailey	B. N. Hopkins
Spencer Boyden	Mrs. Mariah Howard
Thos. M. Brown	Miss. E. E. Hauser
Wm. Campbell	Susie A. Price
Mrs. Lucy Delapp	George Reidsford
Miss Rebecca Davis	Wm. Standiford
Keith Forster	E. Spotts
Miss Ruth Geddie	Miss Sarah Terry
Mattie Hartman	Mary H Townes

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

D. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., December 31st, 1862.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4 pages
2.	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.	[illegible]	[illegible]
4.	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	8 "
6.	The Sacred Days,	8 "
7.	Motives to Holy Piety,	4 "
8.	The Sentinel,	4 "
9.	Sermons, by [illegible]	8 "
10.	Casting Our Burdens on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph Muse and a Soldier,	8 "
11.	Are You Prepared?	4 "
12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4 "
14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
15.	The Soldier,	8 "
16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
17.	The New Year,	4 "
18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8 "
19.	The Great Gathering,	4 "
20.	Lowest Thing?	4 "
21.	Individual Effort,	8 "
22.	The Trouble Settled,	4 "
23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16 "
24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8 "
25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8 "
26.	Are You Ready?	4 "
27.	The Life Preserver,	4 "
28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4 "
29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4 "
30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, [by a Lady of N. C.,	4 "
35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee?" by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,600 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 8 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 16 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50-tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society, also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C. Aug. 30. 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PROSPECTUS OF DE BOW'S REVIEW.

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisements are respectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. De Bow, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

Peace or No Peace!

ALL members of Company I, 33rd Reg't N. C. Troops, are hereby ordered to report immediately, to said Regiment and Company, for duty, or they will be considered as deserters and will be dealt with accordingly. Those who are not able to report must furnish the commander of said company with a certificate from a surgeon, accompanied with an affidavit.

By order of C. M. AVERY,
Com'dg 33rd Regiment, N. C. T.

Jan. 20th, 1863.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin" Stoves. Inquire at this office.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

VOL. I. SALEM, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1862. NO. 1.

The Press will be devoted to Politics, Religion, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

News Department.—The Press will endeavor to make the News interesting and useful, and hope our friends abroad will favor us with items of news from their neighborhood, and the earliest notice of crops, &c., in their vicinity.

Agricultural Department.—Practical Farmers have been secured to furnish articles for this department, and we hope to make it interesting and profitable to the farmer.

Markets.—Reports of the Markets will be carefully compiled, and will be found reliable.

Miscellaneous.—Miscellaneous matter will be carefully selected, and we hope to render the Press a welcome visitor to the family circle.

Politics.—Devoted to the Constitution as our fathers made it, and to the Union as they left it, we will endeavor to maintain the principles of the Democratic party.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also expressly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem' Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks! AT THE PRESS OFFICE!

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr'n Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpœnas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.,
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex,
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Prestin, Joel Fulton, F J Vaip.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson, G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn, S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Motz.
11	Alex. Martin, Amos Stuart, E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Gilnard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lemly.
15	A H Gristeon, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Lansdour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A J Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Devil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Bobbie Walker, James Coburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, W J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, B Powell, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Shamel.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, F W Griffith.
31	O H Hauser, D M Palmer, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Chouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Meek, Wm P Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Graft.
35	John L Conrad, Nath. Pfaff, James Conrad.
36	Josiah Lembach, Wm. Leinbach, R P Pfaff.
37	T G Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Cuppe, J H Pledger, L C Langsenour.
41	Wm Gaulin, Philip Mock, H R Lenman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Lea.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm Spainhower, J Sisk.
44	W Payne, Samuel Rimmerson, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Straus, Wm Spainhower.
46	B Leinbach, H Beekle, James Crim.
47	T F Beekle, P L Tillerson, George Swink.
48	James E Osborn, J H Nesbit, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bulljack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Basty, Henry Poage.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Gaither.
52	Jesse Mock, the Sink, (the other three unknown.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks which they are required by law to make the returns of the number of children in the respective districts.

W. A. LEFAVOR,
Chairman Board Com'rs.

April 26, 62. C. S. C.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Paints ground in Oil, Linseed Oil, Lamp Black, Varnish, Window Glass, Putty, Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, Glue, Spirits Turpentine, Camphene, Burning Fluid, Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Trays, Tallow Candles, Sperm Candles, Adamantine Candles, Soap, Starch, Indigo, Blueing, Matches, Pipes, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, Pocket Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Shaving Soap, Shaving Brushes, Combs, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Cologne, Hair Oil, Pomatum, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Fine Hair Combs, Fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Books, Pocket Combs, Pocket Mirrors, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Mittens, Fancy Goods, Toys, Candies, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Cocoanuts, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Syrup, Rice, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Sardines, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Canned Fruits, Canned Meats, Canned Vegetables, Canned Milk, Canned Oysters, Canned Lobsters, Canned Salmon, Canned Shrimps, Canned Soups, Canned Peaches, Canned Pine Apples, Canned Pears, Canned Plums, Canned Quinces, Canned Tomatoes, Canned Corn, Canned Peas, Canned Beans, Canned Asparagus, Canned Mushrooms, Canned Pickles, Canned Cranberries, Canned Strawberries, Canned Blackberries, Canned Raspberries, Canned Gooseberries, Canned Currants, Canned Whortleberries, Canned Cherries, Canned Apples, Canned Grapes, Canned Quinces, Canned Tomatoes, Canned Corn, Canned Peas, Canned Beans, Canned Asparagus, Canned Mushrooms, Canned Pickles, Canned Cranberries, Canned Strawberries, Canned Blackberries, Canned Raspberries, Canned Gooseberries, Canned Currants, Canned Whortleberries, Canned Cherries, Canned Apples, Canned Grapes,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, October 4th, 1862.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE!

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr'n Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpœnas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.,
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex,
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
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5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson, G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn, S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Motz.
11	Alex. Martin, Amos Stuart, E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Gilnard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lemly.
15	A H Gristeon, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Lansdour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A J Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Devil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Bobbie Walker, James Coburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, W J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, B Powell, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Shamel.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, F W Griffith.
31	O H Hauser, D M Palmer, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Chouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Meek, Wm P Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Graft.
35	John L Conrad, Nath. Pfaff, James Conrad.
36	Josiah Lembach, Wm. Leinbach, R P Pfaff.
37	T G Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Cuppe, J H Pledger, L C Langsenour.
41	Wm Gaulin, Philip Mock, H R Lenman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Lea.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm Spainhower, J Sisk.
44	W Payne, Samuel Rimmerson, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Straus, Wm Spainhower.
46	B Leinbach, H Beekle, James Crim.
47	T F Beekle, P L Tillerson, George Swink.
48	James E Osborn, J H Nesbit, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bulljack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Basty, Henry Poage.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Gaither.
52	Jesse Mock, the Sink, (the other three unknown.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks which they are required by law to make the returns of the number of children in the respective districts.

W. A. LEFAVOR,
Chairman Board Com'rs.

April 26, 62. C. S. C.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Paints ground in Oil, Linseed Oil, Lamp Black, Varnish, Window Glass, Putty, Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, Glue, Spirits Turpentine, Camphene, Burning Fluid, Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Trays, Tallow Candles, Sperm Candles, Adamantine Candles, Soap, Starch, Indigo, Blueing, Matches, Pipes, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, Pocket Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Shaving Soap, Shaving Brushes, Combs, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Cologne, Hair Oil, Pomatum, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Fine Hair Combs, Fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Books, Pocket Combs, Pocket Mirrors, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Mittens, Fancy Goods, Toys, Candies, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Cocoanuts, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Syrup, Rice, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Sardines, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Canned Fruits, Canned Meats, Canned Vegetables, Canned Milk, Canned Oysters, Canned Lobsters, Canned Salmon, Canned Shrimps, Canned Soups, Canned Peaches, Canned Pine Apples, Canned Pears, Canned Plums, Canned Quinces, Canned Tomatoes, Canned Corn, Canned Peas, Canned Beans, Canned Asparagus, Canned Mushrooms, Canned Pickles, Canned Cranberries, Canned Strawberries, Canned Blackberries, Canned Raspberries, Canned Gooseberries, Canned Currants, Canned Whortleberries, Canned Cherries, Canned Apples, Canned Grapes, Canned Quinces, Canned Tomatoes, Canned Corn, Canned Peas, Canned Beans, Canned Asparagus, Canned Mushrooms, Canned Pickles, Canned Cranberries, Canned Strawberries, Canned Blackberries, Canned Raspberries, Canned Gooseberries, Canned Currants, Canned Whortleberries, Canned Cherries, Canned Apples, Canned Grapes,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, October 4th, 1862.

Cleveland	10,103	103									
Columbus	5,772										
Craven	8,795	1288	6190								
Cumberland	7,461	979									
Currituck	1,971	321									
Davidson	8,930	1									
Davie	3,930	374									
Duplin	8,930	386	10102								
Edgecombe	6,930	386	10102								
Forsyth	8,930	386	10102								
Franklin	8,930	386	10102								
Gaston	8,930	386	10102								
Gates	8,930	386	10102								
Granville	8,930	386	10102								
Greene	8,930	386	10102								
Guilford	8,930	386	10102								
Halifax	8,930	386	10102								
Harnett	8,930	386	10102								
Haywood	8,930	386	10102								
Henderson	8,930	386	10102								
Hertford	8,930	386	10102								
Hyde	8,930	386	10102								
Iredell	11,171	386	10102								
Jackson	8,930	386	10102								
Johnston	8,930	386	10102								
Jones	2,930	107									
Lenoir	8,930	127	5120								
Lincoln	8,930	386	10102								
Macon	3,930	115									
Madison	8,930	386	10102								
Martin	8,930	386	10102								
McDowell	8,930	386	10102								
Mecklenburg	10,843	700	5041								
Montgomery	8,781	46									
Moore	8,795	154	6190								
Nash	8,819	688	10102								
New Hanover	10,667	786	10102								
Northampton	5,912	654	6912								
Onslow	5,196	159	5120								
Orange	11,519	823	10102								
Pasquotank	4,872	1041	5120								
Pasquotank	8,930	386	10102								
Pender	5,196	318	5120								
Perquimans	8,930	386	10102								
Person	8,930	386	10102								
Pitt	8,930	386	10102								
Randolph	8,930	386	10102								
Richmond	5,931	245									
Robeson	9,954	1456	5120								
Rockingham	10,031	407	6912								
Rowan	10,667	786	10102								
Rutherford	9,930	386	10102								
Sampson	9,196	488	5120								
Stanly	6,930	49	1102								
Stokes	7,347	96	1102								
Surry	8,949	187	1102								
Tyrrell	3,930	161	1102								
Union